

photomicrograph analysis of TdT, CD3 and β F1 on stage II and stage III human breast ductal carcinoma cells in two women. **A)** Tumor cell imprints made from 18 mm primary tumor of a 44-year old woman (MB/87-4906) with multiple axillary lymph node metastases (15 positive lymph nodes out of 21) show many TdT-positive cells as demonstrated by PAP procedure. These cells were also positive for CD3 ϵ and β F1 (anti-CT β). **B)** Metastatic tumor cells from an enlarged axillary lymph node of a 82-year old woman (EN/88-279) (three massive metastatic axillary lymph nodes) who had a large primary tumor (50 mm diameter) fixed to the chest wall, showed scattered TdT-positive cells as demonstrated by the indirect immunofluorescence procedure. Metastatic tumor cells from the second patient (EN/88-279) expressed **C)** CD3 ϵ and **D)** β F1 (anti-CT β) (X800). **There was no significant difference in the number and intensity of CT β and other T cell associated molecules between primary and metastatic tumors in these breast cancer patients.**

REMARKS

The amendment in the specification is to correct clerical errors.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current Amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with Markings to Show Changes Made."

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection in the Office Action dated February 14, 2001, for the following reasons:

The claim has been rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, the Examiner stating that the specification, while being enabling for a method for determining if a metastatic event has already occurred from a solid non-lymphoid tumor, is not enabling for a method of predicting the metastatic potential of a solid non-lymphoid primary tumor, that the specification does not demonstrate an interval of time between expression of a T-cell antigen and the metastatic event. The Examiner points out that

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